

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 177.

## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for Nov. 3, A. M.

CITIES.	WIND.	THUR.	WEATHER.
Louisville.	S E	55	Clear.
Memphis.	S E	50	Clear.
Nashville.	S E	48	Hazy.
New York.	S W	41	Clear.
Boston.	S W	41	Clear.
Portland.	S W	41	Cloudy.
Baltimore.	S W	41	Cloudy.
Plaster Cove.	S W	41	Cloudy.
Chicago.	S W	41	Cloudy.
Cincinnati.	S W	41	Cloudy.
Cleveland.	S	45	Clear.
Pittsburg.	S W	37	Clear.
St. Louis.	S W	37	Clear.
St. Paul.	N E	42	Foggy.
Washington.	N E	42	Foggy.
Baton Rouge.	N E	42	Foggy.
Mobile.	N E	42	Foggy.
Chattanooga.	N E	42	Foggy.
Jackson.	N E	42	Foggy.
Philadelphia.	N E	42	Foggy.
Augusta.	N E	42	Foggy.
Key West.	N E	42	Foggy.
Havana.	N E	42	Foggy.
San Juan.	N E	42	Foggy.
San Pedro de Macoris.	N E	42	Foggy.

## THE CITY.

### Funeral of the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.

Hon. C. A. Wickliffe will be buried with Masonic honors at Bardonia, on Friday the 5th inst., at 11 A. M. All Masons are invited to join in the ceremonies. Masons will meet at Duval Lodge rooms, in Bardonia, at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

### Horse Stolen.

Monday night last Mr. Fred Metzger, living on the Shelbyville pike, six or seven miles from town, lost a very large, fine bay horse, nine or ten years old, which he valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. Some rascally thief had entered his premises and gone off on horseback.

### Drunk and Disorderly.

Last night about half past 9 o'clock, Officers Koch and Becker arrested Thomas Brannon, who was gloriously howl-come-you-so. Thomas was raising "old Harry" generally, and in consequence of his boisterous conduct he was required to pay a fine of \$5 and give his bond in \$100 for 30 days, by Judge Craig.

### Look Out for the Cars.

A half drunken man attempted to drive a horse across the railroad at the head of Jefferson street, immediately in front of the down Cincinnati train this morning. His horse got the worst of it, the locomotive cutting off a hoof and crippling the animal in a manner that will likely cause its death. The man was badly scared but not much hurt.

### THE BASE BALL MATCH.

#### Arrival of the Red Stockings.

The celebrated Red Stocking Club, of Cincinnati, arrived by the Short Line train to-day. The game between the Red Stockings and the Kentucky Club will be called at 2 o'clock. A spirited contest may be expected. We hear that the Cincinnati club will play another game to-morrow.

### Worrell Sisters.

The audience last evening was quite an improvement over that of Monday evening, proving emphatically that these charming young actresses are winning their way surely to a great and well-deserved popularity with our amusement going people. To-night we have another change of programme—the burlesque of Black Eyed Susan and the farce of the Quiet Family. This is a fine bill, and should draw a crowded house.

### New Music.

D. P. Faulds, the popular music publisher, No. 70 Main street, has lately issued quite a number of new pieces from his press. Among these are "Chime the Bells," by Fritz Spindler; "Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?" a ballad, words and music by Claribel; "The Wee Bird," a ballad, words by W. Jordan, music by George Linde; "Home-Sick," a fantasia, by Albert Dunagan; "My Heart, My Heart is Over the Sea," a ballad, by Claribel.

### A Kind of Law Advice.

The pandemonium jargon prevalent in the City Court during the examination of cases ought to be abolished by some stringent rules, strictly enforced, as would secure silence enough for an attorney to hear himself when he strains his lungs bellowing at a witness. We ask for order, and the contrast made will forcibly remind us of the truth of Pope's aphorism, that "Order is Heaven's first law." Let it be done.

### Bad Boys.

Thomas Boyle, John Devine and G. Taylor were presented before the City Court this morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. These boys, under the leadership of Taylor, are in the habit of creating disturbance. Yesterday afternoon they took a large ash box from in front of a store on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. At the corner of Seventh and Main they took a dry goods box, and with them were making off, when they were arrested by officers Harlan and Rice. On account of their age, all three being quite young, they were discharged with an admonition from the court.

### Louisville Opera House.

Like a good picture which grows upon your appreciation the more you look at it, so does the acting of Mrs. Bowers grow upon the public taste. Each evening finds an increase in her audience, and each evening sends that audience home determined to return again, and again, till they have been enabled to gather up and feel its full value the thousand points she makes—and this not in dress only, but in her strict, yet easy, portraiture of the characters she personates. Her performance last night made hosts of friends and admirers. To-night we are to have a new four act drama, entitled, "Snare, or What Can't Money do?" by Edmund Falconer, one of the most successful dramatists of the day. Mrs. Bowers will appear as Clara Melville, and Mr. McCollum as Henry Melville.

## Olds and Ends.

The celebrated Red Stocking Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, after the match at Cedar Hill this afternoon, will to-night visit the Opera House on a special invitation.

Tom Boyle, John Devine and George Taylor, three little boys, were arrested last night for tearing up boxes on the sidewalk.

The net profits of the Galt House for the month of October, over and above all expenses, and after paying interest on the bonds issued, amounted to the very handsome figures of fourteen thousand dollars. So much for Col. Jils Johnson.

Boden's new safety-valve for steam-boilers is all the talk among engineers and engine-builders. Mr. B. has an independent fortune in store.

At the shooting match of the New Albany Rifle Club, Monday, Mrs. M. A. Welker took the fifth prize.

Justice Connell has been seriously sick since Saturday last, at which time he had an attack of something like vertigo. He was better this morning.

The fire yesterday afternoon was in the residence of Charlie Ward—our Charlie. His furniture was injured somewhat by hasty removal; damage to the building said to be about \$700.

The skating rink was the scene of great enjoyment last evening, by young and old.

Monday, at Belmont Furnace, Mr. John Fisher was accidentally shot with his own pistol, in the hands of a green boy, who was handling it without any idea of the danger. Fortunately, the ball, though striking him in the breast, caused only a flesh wound, which will soon heal.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company announce that they will receive coal oil in less than car-load quantities on Saturdays only. They have made shipping arrangements with connecting roads for one day in the week, and this arrangement will prevent loss from leakage and danger of fire in depots.

The committee on Mississippi levees, appointed by the Commercial Convention in this city, held a meeting in New Orleans last Saturday and resolved to organize a joint stock company as the best means of building the levees needed.

### The Danville Case.

Lee Wiley was presented before Judge Craig this morning. There were two charges pending against him. One of obtaining two horses under false pretences from Thomas F. Barber, Wiley purchased the horses and gave a draft for them on the house of Wiley & Co., Atlanta, Georgia. He directed that they be shipped to him at Atlanta. The draft, however, was protested, the house of Wiley & Co. not being known, and the horses were not sent. Wiley could not be held on this charge, as the horses had never been in his possession; and, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, he was discharged as to this case. The other charge was of stealing an overcoat from Thomas F. Barber. Wiley had been at Barber's house for some two or three days negotiating for the purchase of the horses. Barber lives a little distance from Danville, Ky., and on the morning that Wiley left his house he sent him to Danville in a buggy. The morning being a little cool Wiley borrowed an overcoat from Barber, promising to return it by the driver of the buggy. He failed to do this, and Mr. Barber fearing that all was not as it should be followed Wiley to Louisville, where he was arrested by Marshal Horan yesterday afternoon.

At the time of his arrest he was in the billiard room, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. He had deposited the overcoat in the pawnbroker's shop of Julius Wellman, receiving five dollars for it. Wiley was held in \$300 bond and the case went to the grand jury for further investigation. His Honor Judge Craig did not think the evidence sufficient to send the case to the Circuit Court. Wiley says he is a resident of Atlanta, Georgia, and will furnish the jury with complete proofs as to his character, &c.

### Sunday School Convention.

The semi-annual meeting of the Jefferson County Sabbath School Convention will be held in the Mill Creek Church, five miles southwest of Louisville, on the Salt River pike, on Thursday, November 4, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. It is desirable and important that all should be prompt at the time and place appointed.

The cause is onward, but there yet remains a great work to be accomplished. Sabbath Schools are multiplying and growing; but vast numbers of girls and boys are yet untaught and uncared for. The friends of Christ and of the young in Jefferson county will meet as above to consider and carry out the best plans for reaching these neglected ones. "In the multitude of counselors there is safety."

Let there be a full attendance of all interested (and who is not?) in the proper training of our youth, for as the children of the present, such will be the men and women of the next generation. It is understood that this is to be a basket meeting, and friends are expected to spend the day.

Persons desiring to attend, by inquiring at W. H. Bulkeley's, Fourth street, can learn as to means of conveyance, &c.

### The Panorama.

A reasonably large audience gathered in Masonic Temple last night to enjoy the excursion down Broadway, New York, through the Battery, and along the river among the shipping. To one who has never been in New York the representation is full of interest, giving him as good an idea of the great thoroughfare as if he had been there. Mr. Norton's lecture is full of excellent points, and last night at two or three different points he was loudly applauded. Open at three and seven and a half o'clock P. M. every day this week.

## LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

ROX. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, November 3.

George Douglas, assault and battery on ———. Case sent to Grand Jury. No bond required.

Elizabeth Todd vs. David Howard, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

John Tobin and Joseph Finckler, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$3 each.

Thomas Boyle, John Devine and Z. Taylor, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Thomas Brennan, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined \$3, and bond in \$100 for 30 days.

Jack Wheeler, drunk and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. The charge of drunkenness was dismissed and he was held in \$100 to answer before the grand jury the charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

Bille Hunter vs. Jack Wheeler, peace warrant; continued until to-morrow; Wheeler held in \$500 bond to answer.

Wheeler was, by order of Judge Craig, committed to jail for being drunk while in the court-room. His bond could not be taken until daily sober.

Lee Wiley; obtaining two horses under false pretences from Thomas F. Barber. On motion of attorney for prosecution this case was dismissed.

Lee Wiley; stealing an overcoat, worth about \$10, from Thomas F. Barber. Sent to grand jury, and Wiley held in \$300 bond to answer.

Francis Baxter; disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Con. Kahler and wife; keeping a disorderly house. Warrant suspended and witnesses recognized to go before grand jury.

### New Light on the Byron Question.

The London Quarterly Review, for October, has an article on the relations of Lord Byron to his wife and sister, in which his innocence of the charges made public in Mrs. Stowe's article is asserted, and the attempt made to show that the wife and sister were on the best of terms at the time the separation of the married pair took place and afterward. To support this view, five letters, from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, are quoted, which have a strong negative force, in showing that if Lady Byron discovered the guilt of her husband and sister-in-law, it must have been at a later period than stated by Mrs. Stowe.

The first, not dated, was evidently written by Lady Byron, in January, 1816, shortly before she left for Kirby Mallory. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Leigh, remained with her. Mrs. Leigh remained with Lord Byron in Piccadilly for several weeks after the departure of Lady Byron, and only left him when she found she could be of no further use to either party.

You will think me very foolish, but I have tried two or three times, and cannot talk to you of your departure, with a desire to visit—so let me say one word in this way, to spare my philosophy. With the expectations which I have, I never will or can ask you to stay one moment longer than you are inclined to do. It would (be) the worst return for all I ever received from you. But, in all, I am "truth itself" when I say that whatever the situation may be, there is no one whose society is dearer to me, or who can contribute more to my happiness. These feelings will not change under any circumstances, and I should be grieved if you did not understand them. Should you hereafter condemn me, I shall not love you less. I will say no more. Judge for yourself about going or staying. I wish you to consider for yourself, if you could be wise enough to do that the first time in your life.

Thine, A. I. B.

Addressed on the cover "To the Hon. Mrs. Leigh."

KIRBY MALLORY, January 16, 1816.

(the day after she left London.)  
My dearest A. I. B. It is my great comfort that you are in P. Caddy.

KIRBY MALLORY, January 23, 1816.

Dearest A. I. B. I know you feel for me as I do for you, and because I am better understood than I think. You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office, which may be.

January 25, 1816.

My Dearest Augusta—Shall I still be your sister? I must resign my rights to be so considered. But I don't think that will make any difference in the kindness I have so uniformly experienced from you.

KIRBY MALLORY, February 3, 1816.

My DEAREST AUGUSTA: You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has. It cannot be supposed that in my present distressing situation, I am capable of stating in a detailed manner the reasons which will not only justify this measure, but compel me to take it; and it never can be my wish to remember unnecessarily [sic] those injuries for which, however deep, I feel no resentment. I will now only recall to Lord Byron's mind his insupportable and insupportable aversion to the married state, and the desire and determination he has expressed ever since its commencement to free himself from that bondage, as finding it quite insupportable, though candidly acknowledging that no effort of duty or affection has been made on my part. He has too painfully convinced me that all these attempts to contribute toward his happiness were wholly useless, and most unwelcome to him. I inclose this letter to my father, wishing it to receive his sanction.

Ever yours, most affectionately,

A. I. BYRON.

FEBRUARY 4th, 1816.

I hope, my dear A., that you would on no account withhold from your brother the letter which I sent yesterday, in answer to yours, written by his desire, particularly, as one which I have received from himself to-day renders it still more important that he should know the contents of that addressed to you. I am, in haste, and not very well.

Yours, most affectionately,

A. I. BYRON.

KIRBY MALLORY, February 14, 1816.

The present sufferings of all may yet be repaid in blessings. Do not despair absolutely, dearest; and leave me enough of your interest to afford you any consolation which I am most unhappy to cause this unintentionally. You will be of my opinion hereafter, and at present your bitter reproach would be forgiven; though heaven knows you have considered me more than a thousand would have done—more than anything but my affection for B., one most dear to you, could deserve. I cannot remember these feelings. Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart.

## THE PISTOL IN COUNCIL.

Curious Scene in the City Council of Charleston, S. C.

An Alderman Fires Three Shots at his Nephew.

At a meeting of the City Council of Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, a motion was made that the report of a committee in favor of paying \$3,000 to Major Corbin, for legal services to the board, be adopted, and was declared by the Mayor, the presiding officer, to be passed. Loud calls for confusion ensued. What followed is shown in the following extract from the report of the Charleston Courier:

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey resumed the floor, and continued to rebuke the Mayor for his illegal conduct. He alluded to the statement of Alderman T. J. Mackey, which he hinted was not true. At this T. J. Mackey arose, very much exasperated, and said: "This fellow only brands me with a falsehood, because he owes it to the place he is in that he is not chastised as he deserves."

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey—You need not attempt to bully me. I came here to fight this robbery, and am not afraid of you or of any of the parcel of men who are attempting to rob the city of \$3,000 to pay your private debts.

Here Alderman T. J. Mackey said: "I will chastise the insolent puppy when he leaves this room," and left the room, daring his nephew to follow him.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey proceeded promptly to follow him, when he was interrupted by several of the Aldermen and brought back to his seat. He then continued to denounce the action of the Mayor, and while he was speaking, Alderman T. J. Mackey, who trembled from rage, returned into the room and approached the speaker. As he entered the room his pistol could be seen outside of his vest, which gave rise to the presumption that he had armed himself. He approached Alderman E. W. M. Mackey and observing very excitedly, "I will chastise the fellow," drew a Colt's navy revolver, and struck at him. The blow was warded off, when he drew back a few paces, cocked his pistol and aiming it at Alderman E. W. M. Mackey, pulled the trigger. The pistol failed to go off, when he again cocked it and fired. This had the effect of producing a speedy adjournment of a number of woolly-headed spectators who were present. In less time than it takes to relate the room was cleared, all manner of people dodged under desks and sought themselves in inconceivably small spaces, and as the other shots of the pistol followed, the faithful and faithful clung closer to their impromptu breastworks.

The Mayor "lay down low" behind his desk, and others took refuge in his room. The reporters, having been cleared up, their semicircular desks, were obliged to stand the first fire, but after a while succeeded in beating a masterly retreat to the Mayor's room, retiring in good order, and bringing off their baggage-wagons—that is, their notes.

Three shots were fired by Alderman T. J. Mackey, and Alderman E. W. M. Mackey drew his pistol, but did not fire. After firing the first shot, Alderman T. J. Mackey was seized by two colored Aldermen and held, but succeeded in firing three shots, one of which struck and perforated the alderman's desk, one went through the east window, and the third struck the desk of the Mayor. After a while quiet was restored, the members returned and the Mayor called the meeting to order.

Alderman T. J. Mackey entered the room and said: "Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I have come here for the purpose of expressing my deep sorrow for the death of my nephew, and for committing a few moments ago. I am prepared to lay before this council certificates from two physicians that I have been suffering from a fractured jaw for several days, and this afternoon took a large dose of morphia. I was not sensible of my actions when I fired the shot, although an attempt to take my life. I was tempted to peril the life of a kinsman, by whose bullet I would rather be slain than to harm a hair of his head. I make this apology not knowing whether I shall be here at this board again. I deem it due to this council that I should state the truth. I am not a ruffian and assassin." He then retired.

### CONNECTICUT MORALS.

#### An Accommodating Husband.

The Hartford Courant tells of a fickle wife who left her husband in Providence and went to Hartford to live with another man. Tiring of this disconcerted woman, who left her husband also, and reported that fact to the Chief of Police, he then expressed: "I've left that man and there's trouble." The Courant says: "What that trouble was may here be stated. It appears that her husband, not knowing of her whereabouts, had come to Hartford and secured work in one of the machine shops here, where he met a very man who had run away with his wife. Instead of getting square upon his dignity or setting up a shooting gallery he treated the matter of seduction as being the business of his wife entirely, who had a mind of her own and probably knew what she was about, but he desired some sort of a settlement. In fact, he didn't know but she had been imposed upon and was willing to be forgiven. It was so, and she would come back and live with him again he wanted to know it. The other fellow, who sympathized with him in his troubles, as he ought to have done under the circumstances, said that he had left the woman, as she did not live happily together, and if it would be any accommodation he would go round with the husband and call upon her, and furthermore use his influence to bring about a reconciliation. So much kindness volunteered at that, nearly brought the husband to tears, and he took the hand of the eloper, and pressing it warmly, gazed into his eyes affectionately, as much as to say, 'This is too much!' But finally both started and sought the woman, though instead of talking fairly with her it was proposed that of these two men, who had each been rejected, she must choose one any way, or she would be prosecuted for adultery. Time was given her to consider this delightful proposition, and meantime she visited the police headquarters and had the conference above referred to.

It is said that a man in Lowell, Massachusetts, has invented a scare-crowd that is so hideous that crows all around there are carrying back the corn they stole last summer. New Orleans has found it out, and is anxiously waiting to see if it won't frighten Butler into carrying back those spoons.

## The Empress of the French at Constantinople.

From the London Times, October 16.

The eight hundred thousand souls which make up the motley and mongrel population of Constantinople, have outlived a grand day. The Empress of the French has made her appearance among them. The Imperial "Eagle" bearing that exalted lady folded his wings on the Bosphorus on Wednesday. There is no under in the laconic account of the Empress' arrival, as conveyed by telegraph, to call up the scene with sufficient vividness to the dull imagination. The Empress yacht, which, owing to some untold mishap, had not been met, as it was intended, by the Greek Viceroy and his staff of officers, at the Dardanelles, steamed leisurely in from the sea of Marmora, rounded the Seraglio Point, attended by a large retinue of boats laden with foreign diplomatists and Ottoman dignitaries and by a powerful escort of Turkish ironclads, and steered into the Straits leading to the city.

On the left the triangular mass of Stamboul, reclining like a fallen pyramid on the water, with the separate suburbs of Galata and Pera facing it, athwart the beautiful basin of the Golden Horn. On, through the singular confluence of three rivers, sight of a panorama of towers, domes and cypresses, constituting the most picturesque sight in the world—on gilded the Imperial Lady from the West past all the splendor and quaintness of that Eastern scene, till the Eagle came to her moorings at the Beglerly Palace, the Empress' appointed residence, beyond Sentari and nearly opposite to Sultan's own abode at Dolmabahatche. At Beglerly the Empress was received by the Sultan in a caïque, also specially constructed for his guest's use—a forty-armed barge surmounted by a canopy, at the stern of which sat the Sultan, flanked by two Turkish women, skilled in gold embroidery, have been at work for months, and with a massive silver dove at the prow, concerning the weight and value of which almost fabulous accounts are given. There was sensation enough even for the Empress.

As the countenance of the Empress beamed with her acknowledgments of the cheer with which the Catholic school girls greeted her—their shrill hymns strangely blending with the boom of the salute gun from the Seven Towers, and the Admiral's frigate—as she leaned on the arm tendered by the Sultan, in gallant compliance with European usages—as she, after sunset, gazed on the blaze of light from every mast and from every minaret, a blaze spreading all the distance from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, an illumination, we are told, outdressing everything that Paris, or even Rome, ever exhibited—who can tell how busy the Imperial lady's mind may have been with the contrast between that gorgeous reality and the Arabian Nights' dream of her whole lifetime; between the living evidence of Mussulman power and power before her and the dim recollection of that same Mussulman magnificence cumbering the ground with its wreck on the heights of her native Granada? A proud day it must have been for the Sultan also; in all probability to be followed by a series of other days of equal elation; for the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, it is said, is already on the move, intending to go down to Rustchuk and Varna, where he will find the Austrian squadron waiting to bear him over to the Turkish capital; the Crown Prince of Prussia is traveling to Brindisi, on his way to Alexandria, where the Duke of Aosta is already stationed with the Italian fleet; and the Russian fleet, bound to the same goal; and, last, not least, there is the Sultan's vassal, the Viceroy of Egypt, who is daily expected at Constantinople, there to do penance in sackcloth and ashes, for the late franks of his disloyal ambition, and to pray his liege lord, the Pasha, for honor and help with his presence the opening of the Suez Canal, taking the Presidency of that ceremony, which belongs to him of right, while he himself, the Khedive, will readily consent to play a subordinate part, like one who has been made to see the errors of his ways, and who will henceforth know his place.

Such are the rumors current in the city of the Sultan at the present moment. That flight of royal migratory birds which for several seasons have been on the wing, to the great wonder and bewilderment of club and cafe politicians, are this year flocking toward the East, and the movement of M. de Lesseps' enterprise is looked upon as not unlikely to bring them all together at Suez, to give rise to as vast a gathering of nations and nations' rulers as the "inauguration" of the World's Mart did in the Champs de Mars at Paris two years ago. There would be no less in saying that the show will turn out as profitable to the entertainers in this instance as it did on a former occasion; for your Eastern potentates, bent on outdoing all the deeds of the French Emperor, and of that more than imperial pretent, Baron Haussmann, will exert themselves on the most gigantic scale; and when we hear of golden barges and silver tents, of sumptuous feasts and gala operas, and of palaces engaged for thousands of guests at a sum of not less than £3 a head counted for their entertainment, we are led guilty to some curiosity as to who is to pay the bill; we wonder where the money is to come from, and inquire whether this same magnificent Sultan and this same free-handed Khedive are the same sovereigns who are now moving heaven and earth to negotiate a loan on the most ruinous terms; whether the one is the same Abdul Aziz, who was lately lecturing his vassal with such muchunction and earnestness about the sinfulness of lavishness and extravagance, and the other that same Ismail who turned round upon his heels and negotiated a loan on the most ruinous terms; whether the one is the same Abdul Aziz, who was lately lecturing his vassal with such muchunction and earnestness about the sinfulness of lavishness and extravagance, and the other that same Ismail who turned round upon his heels and negotiated a loan on the most ruinous terms.

It is by no means unlikely that both Sultan and Pasha have fallen into some exaggeration with respect to the magnitude of the Suez enterprise, or, at least, that they are considerably over-optimistic in the result to attain and exceed all M. de Lesseps' most sanguine anticipations, it is more than doubtful whether either Egypt, as an independent State, or Turkey, by reason of her feudal supremacy, would be a great gainer by a revolution mainly affecting commercial interests. But however disastrous may be the immediate effects of the too generous hospitality of those Eastern potentates on their exhausted treasuries, and whatever influ-

ence their boundless prodigality may have in sinking their funds in the European money markets, it would not be right to account their improvidence as mere dead loss to their subjects. No trifling amount of Western gold will find its way into the pockets of shop and stall hawkers at Eastern bazars, and what is of more moment, a full tide of Western life, both industrial and intellectual, will flow into those comparatively stagnant pools of Stamboul and Cairo. Already the necessity of allowing a free ingress to the Nile has been the occasion for opening the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for night navigation to all the merchant vessels of the world; and it is not unlikely that the light of the animated countenance of the Empress Eugenie, as with her ladies of honor she paid her visit to the Sultana Valide, and the other secluded inmates of the Seraglio, may determine a "revolution" which has long been maturing—a revolution which is to do away with the mystery and coquetry of the Yashmack, and to allow Eastern beauty to shine forth in its unrivalled brilliancy in the sun's light.

## A BREAD WAR.

Raid Upon New Orleans Bakers—Light Bread, Cheap Flour, Penitence, Five Thousand Loaves Seized—A Fearful Show of Fraud.

From the New Orleans News, Oct. 28.

Mayor Conway has made a strike for popularity, which should endeavor him to every consumer of bread in this goodly city of New Orleans; in short, he yesterday morning caused the arrest of almost every baker in the city, charging them with violating a city ordinance which regulates the weight of bread.

On Friday last the Mayor promulgated the following proclamation:

"The average price of fresh flour being this day \$5.50, in accordance with said valuation, the price for the coming week, commencing on Monday, October 22, 1869, will be:

64 ounces of bread for ..... 30c  
8 ounces of bread for ..... 20c  
16 ounces of bread for ..... 10c

Bakers are required to use only the best flour of the above value per barrel, and the use of damaged or inferior flour in bread offered for sale in this city, is prohibited. That portion of the ordinance requiring the stamping of loaves is hereby suspended until further notice.

JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.

The injunction contained therein, it was discovered through men sent for that purpose, was wholly disregarded, and in many cases just one-half the required weight was given. On an average, loaves which the law directed should weigh sixty-four ounces, really contained forty-six, and the smaller loaves were in proportion.

Superintendent Cam took the matter in hand, and detailed nearly the entire day force to inspect the carts of bakers, with directions to arrest the drivers and seize the bread where the loaves fell short of the required measure.

Yesterday morning the raid was made, and the scenes that followed the seizures are impossible to describe. Bakers ran here and there with their light loaves, to escape the iron hand of justice, represented by a detachment of armed policemen. The police force, and the several recorders officers were crowded with loaves and the indignant manufacturers thereof. Wagons were stopped on the public highways, and flour-soiled vendors raised, cursed and remonstrated with the minions of an inexorable law, only to find how futile the efforts of the police were. In Poydras market, the seizure of four batches of light bread caused a fearful storm of words. An old German refused to allow his apprentice to wheel a barrow of the confiscated alimentary matter to the station, notwithstanding the guardian of the law first ordered, then coaxed, and finally was compelled to call for assistance, and the bread and bakers went off amid a storm of applause. One hundred and eighteen were arrested in all, and 5,000 loaves were confiscated.

In the Fourth district, a Teutonic vendor's vehicle was stopped, and the following colloquy ensued:

Policeman—"Let me see your bread."

Baker—"Vell, vat kind loaf does you want?"

Policeman—"Any kind."

B







## Public Interest in the State Elections.

## Tennessee State Bank Decision.

## Gen. Belknap's First Appearance in Any Cabinet.

## Partial Failure of Virginia Tobacco Crop.

## THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Public interest here to-day has generally centered in the State elections, especially in New York, wherein Governor's position on interest. Dispatches are being received to-night in the local newspaper offices as well as in those representing distant journals.

## THE NEW YORK BANKING INTEREST.

The New York National Banking Interest which has been urging Secretary Boutwell to grant permission for the currency notes to be placed on deposit with the Treasury to secure the validity of the issue during the war, and that point was consequently not decided. There will, however, be a distinction made between the issue of the bank of a State in aid of the rebellion. In the former case the currency being formed by irresistible force, the Supreme Court has decided that contracts will be enforced for the value at date of contract in United States currency. In the latter the court will not probably sustain the legality of the issue or that the State is bound by the acts of its agents in aid of the rebellion.

## STATE BANK OF TENNESSEE.

The decision in the Supreme Court in the case of the State Bank of Tennessee's notes makes the issue prior to the war receivable for all due to the State. The question did not arise as to the validity of the issue during the war, and that point was consequently not decided. There will, however, be a distinction made between the issue of the bank of a State in aid of the rebellion. In the former case the currency being formed by irresistible force, the Supreme Court has decided that contracts will be enforced for the value at date of contract in United States currency. In the latter the court will not probably sustain the legality of the issue or that the State is bound by the acts of its agents in aid of the rebellion.

GRANT DECLINES GOING TO BALTIMORE.

The President to-day has declined a Baltimore delegation that he had accepted his intention of visiting that city to-morrow to attend the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

THE REGULAR CABINET MEETING.

To-day resulted in nothing important. Only three members were present—Fish, Robeson and Croswell being absent. The new Secretary of War, however, made his first appearance in a Cabinet meeting.

REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS.

The Supervising Architect of Public Buildings will recommence in his annual report the rebuilding with granite of the long east front of the Treasury building, and the repair of the eight-story law, which, he says, increases the cost of the public structures now building about one-third.

WISKEY AND TOBACCO SEIZURES.

Several whiskey and tobacco seizures in Maryland and Virginia are reported to-day on the ground of using fraudulent stamps.

LAND PATENTS.

Two hundred and forty-four patents have been prepared at the office for Ottawa Indian trust lands in Kansas, purchased by various parties under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The aggregate area covered by the patents is 2,227,777 acres.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

A gentleman in the interior of Virginia who has traveled extensively in that State writes that the tobacco crop will reach only about two-thirds of the average yield, but that the prices are high enough to equalize in value what will be lost in quantity.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. BELKNAP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A large number of citizens assembled to-night at the residence of Col. Dayton, where Gen. Belknap is temporarily located. Associated with him were the citizens of Iowa, expressing their gratification at his appointment as Secretary of War, and complimenting him on his distinguished services during the war. Gen. Belknap replied, expressing his gratitude for the compliment, and pledging himself to administer the affairs of the War Department as to command the approval of the country.

NEW YORK.

Result of the Election in the City and State.

Defeat of the Judiciary Article of the New Constitution.

Criminal Beings on the Jersey Shore.

PITTSBURG.

New York, Nov. 2.—The total vote for Secretary of State, in the city, is 116,682. Nelson, (Dem.) 70,002; Sigel, (Rep.) 36,750. A large number of German Democrats have voted for Sigel, but the Democratic loss in the city is made up by gains in the State. The State has gone Democratic by about 10,000 majority. In this city the votes in favor of the judiciary article of the new constitution could not be had. The Republicans are intensely excited, one of their leaders, C. J. Spencer, being charged with having burned the tickets. Hence there will probably be an almost certain defeat of the article of the new constitution upon which the radicals relied.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Pardon's stables, including Crossland, Versailles, Coquette, Lulu, Grand Dutch 8, and others arrived to-day. Fully sixty well known horses will be here at the inauguration. The past stake will be contested by Corsican, Crossland, Helmbold, Carrie Atterton, Dick Jackson, and others.

THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2.—The State fair opened with a large attendance. A telegram was received from President Grant, this morning, regretting that his engagements prevented his attendance.

CUBA.

Troops for the Front.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The 6th Battalion Mobile Volunteers have gone to the seat of war.

## FOREIGN.

## ENGLAND.

## GRAIN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Times to-day comments on the rapid increase in the importations of wheat from the United States. The most interesting question, it says, is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States is the condition in this connection are the reduction in freights and other charges and the enlargement of communication with the Mississippi Valley.

## EGYPT.

## SOUNDING THE SUZ CANAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Alexandria states that M. Pauline has surveyed the Suez canal, and finds the water twenty feet deep in the shallowest part. The Egyptian Government has determined to go through with the project. The Emperor of the Ottoman Empire has informed the Egyptian Government that he cannot make the passage through the canal, his boat drawing too much water. The Emperor insists that the soundings be made, and, if the Nile be not able to go through, a lighter vessel be procured, as she is determined to go through the canal.

## RUSSIA.

## GOV. CURTIN ADDRESSES THE CAZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—Hon. A. G. Curtin, American Minister, in addressing the Czar, expressed his pleasure at being able to repeat the sentiments of admiration and esteem entertained by the Government of the United States towards the Czar, and its hopes and desires for a continuation of those feelings, and for the well being of the present Government of Russia, which has been made glorious by its wisdom, firmness, and justice.

## FRANCE.

## THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The newly appointed Ambassador for Prussia arrived to-day. A SUSPICIOUS CROWD.

A great crowd of people have assembled at Mont Matre Cemetery. The police are on hand and in force, but their services are apparently not needed. The city is tranquil.

## IRELAND.

## ARCHBISHOP CULLEN'S PASTORAL.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral just issued, exhorts all members of societies similar to the Fenian organization to stand firm. He adverts to the evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the action of secret societies, and says members of such organizations will incur the penalty of excommunication, and cannot participate in the justice of the law.

## GERMANY.

## SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Nov. 2.—Quite a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt last evening throughout Germany, particularly in Darmstadt, Weissenhof, Mayence and Frankfurt.

## AUSTRIA.

## END OF THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—Advices from Cotatiars announce that the capitulation of the insurgent is hourly expected.

## SPAIN.

## CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has been in part reconstructed. Martorel has been appointed Foreign Secretary and Figaro Minister of Finance.

## NASHVILLE.

Defeat of the Cooper Ineligibility Resolution.—A. Johnson and Anti-Johnson. A. Johnson's Resolution.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—The resolution introduced in the House yesterday providing for the election of U. S. Senator, on the alleged ground of Cooper's ineligibility, was tabled to-day by 33 to 39.

It is reported on good authority that Johnson will certainly be elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Greenback District. It is also well understood that in the election of delegates throughout the State strong efforts will be made to appoint Johnson men, so as to form the basis or nucleus of a Johnson party in Tennessee. "Johnson" and "Anti-Johnson-men" is likely to be the rallying cry in this State for some little time to come, but the indications are that Andy's prestige is gone.

Out of the swarm of Radical papers in this State, daily and weekly, which a few months since fattened on official pay, there is only one now in existence, which, like the last rose of summer, is left blooming alone. It is, to-day, fading away.

CHICAGO.

Protection for Montana—Municipal Election—Citizens' Ticket Elected—Suicide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A special from St. Paul says that Hon. N. P. Langford has arrived there from Helena, Montana. He comes at the request of citizens of Montana to confer with General Hancock regarding the protection of the people of Montana from outrages by hostile Indians, who are preparing to drive the whites from the country. The people demand a speedy increase of non-commissioned troops, and also a large volunteer to protect themselves against anticipated depredations.

The election to-day has been conducted in a very quiet manner, and the result is not large. At this hour, 6 o'clock p. m., the election of the citizens' ticket by a large majority is very generally conceded.

Gen. M. B. S. Douthett, wool dealer of Butte county, have been arrested on the charge of obtaining \$8,000 from a Philadelphia house on a pretended shipment of a large quantity of wool. Another Philadelphia house also charges them with obtaining \$5,000 in precisely the same manner.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 2.—Pardon's stables, including Crossland, Versailles, Coquette, Lulu, Grand Dutch 8, and others arrived to-day. Fully sixty well known horses will be here at the inauguration. The past stake will be contested by Corsican, Crossland, Helmbold, Carrie Atterton, Dick Jackson, and others.

THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2.—The State fair opened with a large attendance. A telegram was received from President Grant, this morning, regretting that his engagements prevented his attendance.

CUBA.

Troops for the Front.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The 6th Battalion Mobile Volunteers have gone to the seat of war.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Returns from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, Illinois, etc.

## New York Democratic by a Large Majority.

## Massachusetts About Divided on the Liquor Question.

## Horace Greeley Largely Ahead of His Ticket.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.—Returns thus far received from the interior of the State show uniform Democratic gains as compared with the Presidential vote of 1868. This city gives an immense Democratic majority in a total vote of perhaps 125,000. Too early yet to estimate the majority, but there seems not a doubt of the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Mr. Greeley runs ahead of his ticket. The following returns received from interior towns, cities and places are given without attempt at classification. Losses and gains in all instances are computed from the Presidential vote of 1868, when Horatio Seymour had nearly 10,000 more votes than Van Buren.

Tioga county—town of Barton, 4th district—Sigel 146 majority; Republican loss 5. 1st district—Sigel 12 majority; Republican loss 13.

Washington county—White Creek—1st district—Sigel 97 majority; Republican loss 59. Cambridge, 1st district—Sigel 67 majority; Republican loss 14.

Dutchess county—Pawling—Sigel 181 majority; Republican loss 25. Greely has 183 majority.

Tompkins county—Ulysses, 1st district—Sigel 74 majority; Rep. gain 3. Cayuga, 2d district—Nelson 28 majority; Dem. loss 12.

Onondaga county—Lysander, 2d district—Sigel 173 majority; Rep. loss 12. Van Buren, 2d district—Sigel 40 majority; Rep. loss 77.

Columbia county—Claverack, 1st district—Sigel 19 majority; Rep. loss 14. Schoharie county—Schoharie, 1st district—Sigel 41 majority; Rep. loss 9.

Chemung county—Sherburne gives Sigel 107 majority; Rep. loss 65. Oxford 1st district—Sigel 34 majority; Rep. loss 8.

Steuben county—Addison—Nelson 14 majority; Democratic loss 15. Chenango county—Big Falls—Nelson 19 majority; Democratic loss 19.

Rensselaer county—Haverstraw, 2d district—Nelson 95 majority; Democratic loss 100. Albany county—Albany, 1st district—Nelson 92 majority; Democratic loss 165.

Columbia county—Hudson—Sigel 155 majority; Republican loss 50. Cayuga county—East Hampton, 1st district—Sigel 14 majority; Republican loss 10.

Ontario county—Nelson, 1st district—Sigel 14 majority; Republican loss 10. Sullivan county—Sullivan, 1st district—Sigel 14 majority; Republican loss 10.

Washington county—Salmon, 1st district—Nelson 12 majority; Democratic gain 35. Chautauque county—Ellettsville, 1st district—Sigel 387 majority; Republican loss 298.

Cayuga county—Oswego—Sigel 61 majority; Republican loss 29. Allegany county—Wellsville, 1st district—Sigel 80 majority; Republican loss 10.

Ontario county—Pleasant, 1st district—Sigel 23 majority; Republican loss 17. Foga county—Newark Valley, 1st district—Sigel 194 majority; Republican loss 10.

Montgomery county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Sigel 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Steuben county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Nelson 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Steuben county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Nelson 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Steuben county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Nelson 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Steuben county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Nelson 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Steuben county—Hornellsville, 2d district—Nelson 56 majority; Democratic gain of 19. Cayuga county—Moravia—Sigel 33 majority; Republican loss 6.

Foga county—Richford—Sigel 92 majority; Republican loss 23. Columbia county—Ghent—Sigel 75 majority; Republican gain 16.

Potomac county—South—Nelson, 61 majority; Democratic gain of 10. Allen has 57 majority over Greeley. Caldwell (Dem.) for Senator, has 50 majority.

Orange county—Newburgh—Sigel, 55 majority; Republican loss 13. Bloomington—Sigel, 65 majority; Republican loss 32. Oswego county—Albion—Sigel, 46 majority; Republican loss 97.

King's county gives about 10,000 Democratic majority, against 12,000 last year. The vote in the city of New York is in favor of the State, and including those already reported, give the Democrats a gain of 4,082.

Lebanon county—Cobleskill—Nelson 105 majority; Democratic gain of 22. Seward—Nelson 139 majority; Democratic loss of 17. St. Lawrence county—Oswego—Sigel, 427 majority; Republican loss 91.

Oswego county—First District—Sigel 270 majority; Republican loss 183. Richmond—Sigel 102 majority; Republican loss 193. Dutchess county—Doughkepsie City, complete gives Sigel 53 majority; Republican loss 218.

New York, Nov. 2, 11 p. m.—Returns from sixteen wards of the city gives 36,332 majority for Nelson over Sigel. The wards to which Sigel will increase the majority 12 certainly 45,000.

Greeley, for Comptroller, runs ahead of his ticket, 7,000 or 8,000 votes.

The Democrats have over 15,000 in New York and Brooklyn, but gain so largely in the interior that there seems no doubt of the election of the ticket. The State ticket by 10,000 to 30,000 majority.

The State Senate is doubtful, but probably Republican by two or three majority.

All Democrats except a Senator in Monroe District, but likely lose in one or two other districts. The Assembly is undoubtedly Republican.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Vote for Secretary of State.

First ward—Sigel 383 Nelson 2,410. Second ward—Sigel 108 Nelson 193. Third ward—Sigel 323 Nelson 529.

Fourth ward—Sigel 406 Nelson 3,180. Fifth ward—Sigel 611 Nelson 1,908. Sixth ward—Sigel 574 Nelson 5,738.

Seventh ward—Sigel 1,025 Nelson 4,839. Eighth ward—Sigel 1,451 Nelson 4,343. Ninth ward—Sigel 3,220 Nelson 3,667.

Tenth ward—Sigel 1,657 Nelson 4,764. Eleventh ward—Sigel 2,343 Nelson 4,764. Twelfth ward—Sigel 1,934 Nelson 3,447.

Thirteenth ward—Sigel 1,463 Nelson 2,903. Fourteenth ward—Sigel 697 Nelson 5,545. Fifteenth ward—Sigel 1,891 Nelson 1,735.

Sixteenth ward—Sigel 2,241 Nelson 2,944. Seventeenth ward—Sigel 4,327 Nelson 5,400. Eighteenth ward—Sigel 607 Nelson 4,308.

Nineteenth ward—Sigel 2,673 Nelson 4,527. Twentieth ward—Sigel 2,632 Nelson 4,839. Twenty-first ward—Sigel 1,940 Nelson 7,400.

Twenty-second ward—Sigel 3,654 Nelson 4,094. Twenty-third ward—Sigel 36,683 Nelson 80,138.

Comptroller—Greeley 53,524, Allen 74,111. New York, Nov. 2.—Kahlduse, Dem., re-elected Mayor of Brooklyn.

Oswego county—Nelson, 1st district—Nelson 133 majority; Democratic loss 321. Westchester county—Yonkers—Nelson 41 majority; Democratic loss 203.

Dutchess county—Junkinsville, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State from returns received to-night, estimates his majority in the State at 25,000.

Albany county—Brook, Democratic candidate for Senator, is elected by about 1,400 majority. In this county Nelson, Secretary of State, has about 1,800 majority; Democratic loss 298.

The Democratic ticket is probably all elected.

Columbia county—Republican majority estimated at 1,500.

Ontario county—City of Syracuse—Sigel, 465 majority; Democratic loss 107.

Chemung county—Republican majority estimated at 2,000.

Schenectady county—Schenectady city—Nelson, 175 majority; Democratic gain of 118.

Oswego county—Oswego city gives Sigel 214 majority; Republican loss 19. Mr. Greeley has 235 majority. Wm. H. Brand, the Republican candidate for the State Senate, received 119 majority; and C. C. Littlejohn, for the Assembly, 100 majority.

Littlejohn's majority in the district is 7,200. Schenectady county—Gives (Gives) 214 majority; Republican loss 19.

Albany county—Brook, Democratic candidate for Senator, is elected by about 1,400 majority. In this county Nelson, Secretary of State, has about 1,800 majority; Democratic loss 298.

The Democratic ticket is probably all elected.

Columbia county—Republican majority estimated at 1,500.

Ontario county—City of Syracuse—Sigel, 465 majority; Democratic loss 107.

Chemung county—Republican majority estimated at 2,000.

Schenectady county—Schenectady city—Nelson, 175 majority; Democratic gain of 118.

Oswego county—Oswego city gives Sigel 214 majority; Republican loss 19.

Albany county—Brook, Democratic candidate for Senator, is elected by about 1,400 majority. In this county Nelson, Secretary of State, has about 1,800 majority; Democratic loss 298.

The Democratic ticket is probably all elected.

Columbia county—Republican majority estimated at 1,500.

The vote for Comptroller of State Treasury was, Woodford, Democrat, 13,643; McKelvey, Republican, 5,327. Woodford's majority is 8,316. The Democratic ticket for members of the Legislature received a majority of about 6,000. Every precinct in every ward of the city gives a majority for the Democratic ticket. For Sheriff the vote was: Albert, Democrat, 13,174; Woods, Republican, 4,702; Wisong, workmen's candidate, 1,335.

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, p. m.—The returns of the city and county election, held to-day, come in very slowly owing to the promiscuous and independent manner in which the people split up their tickets, but enough is known to warrant the statement that the Chicago ticket is elected in this city by at least 5,000 majority, and in the county by fully 7,000. All the Citizens' candidates for the constitutional convention in the county, seven in number, are elected, four of them Republicans and three Democrats.

## WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Returns from seventeen towns in Wisconsin show a Republican gain of 3,000 over the election for Governor in 1867, when Fairchild was elected by 4,704 majority.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Returns from seventy cities and towns in different parts of the State show net Republican gains on the vote of 1867, when the Republicans had 4,704 majority. The Republican State Committee estimates the majority at about 8,000, with a Legislature of about the same complexion as last year.

## MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Thirty-four towns in Minnesota give Austin, Republican, 3,823; Otis, Democrat, 3,334. There are so many splits in the city and county tickets that it is impossible to give the vote of St. Paul. Austin's majority in the State is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2, 12 o'clock.—Thirty-seven towns give Austin, Republican, 3,823; Otis, Democrat, 4,083. Otis' majority, 26.

## ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Nov. 2.—The election passed without the slightest excitement. The vote was light. The total vote in this city is 5,219. A Democratic gain of 755. Enough is known from the county precincts to insure that Magee, Democrat, is elected by 1,500 majority.

## MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—The charter election passed off quietly. Democratic Mayor and city ticket elected by about 600 majority. The Democrats have a majority in the Common Council. An average vote was polled.

## AFTER THE INDIANS.

Successful Scout of Lieut. T. W. Gibson, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

We publish below an extract from an Arizona paper giving an account of a successful scout, conducted by Lieut. T. W. Gibson. Lieut. Gibson is a young man, about 24 years of age, a son of T. W. Gibson, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of our law. He entered the army in the late war as a private, left a lieutenant, and, since then, was appointed from civil life to a second lieutenancy in the regular army. He is a soldier of decided talent, and devoted to his great profession.

In a previous issue we stated that General Frank Wheat, a commander of the sub-district of upper Arizona, had sent out a scout, under command of Lieut. Gibson, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to hunt up, and, if possible, chastise the Indians that lately attacked two men at Dickinson's ranch, on the Lower Agua Fria, or any other redskins the command might fall in with. Well, that was all correct, and now we have to inform you that the Lieut. and his men, and a party got back to Fort Whipple Tuesday afternoon last, after achieving a splendid victory over the malicious thieves and murderers. The scout was successful, with the command, and so was Mr. Townsend, of Lower Agua Fria, a man who knows no fear, and is thoroughly drilled in Indian warfare. The enlisted men of the party numbered 15, 15 of Company D, and 3 of Company L, 8th Cavalry, and we have to state that they covered themselves with glory, which they may be proud of, and which they have to show to the world.

They found a rancheria in a very secluded spot, about 50 miles east of Camp McDowell, where they lay cautiously to within about a mile of the place, and then they moved forward, and, after a short fight, they were victorious. Of course all Apaches who had been stretched dead at the first fire, fell from the wrath that had come, and while so doing, many fell to the ground, of their own accord. After the fight, 18 dead bodies lay in and around the rancheria, and they thought that a great many were wounded and crawling into the rocks and bushes. Every man of the command done his duty nobly, and for so few men, they accomplished a great feat.

And honor to Lieut. Gibson, his brave troopers, and the two citizens who accompanied them, and shared in their toils. The Indians, who were so successful in their depredations, were now to be punished, and the Government was to be satisfied.

It is a shame that troops in Indian countries are not allowed more pay and clothing. They are constantly on foot for months, through thickets and across streams, and each cavalryman generally wears out an entire suit of clothing every scout he makes. The Government should allow for the soldier, should right this wrong, or stand convicted of baseness, ingratitude, and double-dealing.

The last killing makes 38 Indians slain by the few cavalrymen under Gen. Wheaton's immediate command, since his arrival here, a little over a month ago, and speaks well for his energy and ability.

Methodist Sunday School Union.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—The Sunday School Union of the Methodist



